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Deaths from yellow fever	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	0
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	62
Cases of quarantinable diseases in city	0
Cases of other contagious diseases in city (diphtheria 2, suspected beriberi 1)	3
Vaccination certificates issued for Canal Zone and Panama	0

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Yellow fever—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, March 1, as follows:

Week ended February 28, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 60,000.

Mortality from all causes, 84, as follows: Yellow fever, 7; pernicious fever, 5; infectious fever, 1; paludism, 2; fever (without classification), 12; enteric diseases, 11; tuberculosis, 12; grippe, 2; tetanus, 2; smallpox, 3; from all other causes, 27.

During the week 2 vessels were fumigated, 4 passengers and 9 pieces of baggage inspected, and 4 bills of health issued as follows: February 22, steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon and Panama, taking a bill of health for both ports—crew, 58; cabin passengers, 5; steerage, 15; total, 78. Vessel not fumigated. February 23, steamship *Loa*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon with 2 steerage passengers from this port. Three cabin and 11 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. February 28, steamship *Luxor*, from Hamburg via South American ports, cleared for San Francisco, via Central American and Mexican ports, with 2 steerage passengers from here. The last-named vessels were fumigated.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Mortality—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Increasing prevalence of smallpox—Transactions of service.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, February 18, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay City for the weeks ended February 7 and 14, 1905.

	Feb. 7, 1905.	Same week last year.	Feb. 14, 1905.	Same week last year.
Plague deaths	450	419	537	550
Plague mortality, per 1,000	30.15	27.43	35.98	36.85
Smallpox deaths	122	8	124	5
Cholera deaths	1	0	0	0
Total deaths	1,359	938	1,495	1,136
Total mortality, per 1,000	91.06	62.85	100.17	76.12

The steadily increasing prevalence of smallpox is a cause for considerable anxiety. The European population is waking up to the fact that vaccination in infancy does not immunize for life. Each week Europeans are being taken ill with the disease.

I have the following transactions to report for the two weeks ended February 18, 1905:

Sanitary certificate No. 74 (accompanying consular invoice No. 28 of 1905), issued for 160 bales of East India wool shipped to Philadelphia. The wool was packed with naphthalene.

Sanitary certificate No. 75 (accompanying consular invoice No. 29 of

1905), issued for 137 casks of goatskins shipped to New York per steamship *Wartburg* on February 14, 1905. The skins had been soaked in brine solution and packed in water-tight casks. I do not know whether this method has been tested bacteriologically, but it seemed to the consul that it ought to be satisfactory. He tells me that similarly packed skins have been sent before and have been accepted in America. I should be glad of instructions if the method is deficient.

Sanitary certificate No. 76 (accompanying consular invoice No. 32 of 1905), issued on February 17, 1905, for 2,000 baskets of onions shipped to Manila per steamship *Ischia.*

Sanitary certificate No. 77 (accompanying consular invoice No. 33 of 1905), issued on February 17, 1905, for 2,000 baskets of onions. Shipped as above. The onions were all grown up country in districts free from cholera.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality—Plague mortality in India, 1901-1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports February 16, as follows;

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended February 11, 1905.

During the week ended February 11, 1905, there were 37 deaths from cholera, and 106 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended February 4, 1905, there were 5,921 cases of and 5,234 deaths from plague, and in India 40,812 cases and 36,117 deaths, same period.

Plague mortality in India, 1901-1905.

I submit the following, which I have transcribed from the Pioneer:

"The way in which the figures of plague mortality are mounting every week over any previous records shows what the country must look to endure before the disease reaches its accustomed climax in April or early May. Not only is the accession in mortality as the season advances as steady as in previous years, but the total death rate is once more moving on a level above that of the year preceding. The following figures, giving the mortality for the week covering January 31 for the last five years, show how regular is the advance of the disease, taking India as a whole from winter to winter:

1901	3,415
1902	12,192
1903	24,500
1904	23,203
1905	33,087

"The one gleam of comfort about these dismal weekly returns is that there seems at least to be some sign of remission on the part of the disease in Bombay. The figures for Bombay, city and district, on the same date of the last five years stand thus:

1901	4,622
1902	4,200
1903	12,200
1904	6,670
1905	3,500

"The last figure, supposing it represents the average rate of a twelvemonth, would mean a mortality of 182,000 a year; but the latest actual